

EL PASO HERALD

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Another Knock From Santa Fe

Under the heading, "Too Many Parks Already," the Santa Fe New Mexican voices vigorous protest against the project to make a national park of the Mescalero Indian reservation. Says the New Mexican:

"One sort of every ten acres in New Mexico is now within a forest reserve or some sort of a national park or Indian reservation or grant. This is giving the people all the parks they need or want. The suggestion, therefore, coming from El Paso that the Mescalero reservation be made a national park, will not find much of an echo in this neck of the woods. The Alamo and the Lincoln forests, in that part of the territory, already include the best lands remains of the latter should be thrown open to prospectors, to farmers, to homesteaders, to capital and to enterprise. A national park in the Mescalero reservation would do El Paso and New Mexico more good than a national park created merely for pleasure seekers."

In the name of the people of New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and all this southwest country, The Herald takes issue with the New Mexican on every point it makes in the article just quoted. The forest reserve is not a national park; a forest reserve with the mature timber cut out has none of the natural beauty that one associates with the name national park, and it is not so improved as to make it accessible. An Indian reservation is not a national park or a people's playground; it is subject to rigid restrictions and regulations; a permit is required to enter the enclosure, a permit is required to camp or to fish, and there is no encouragement to enter and use the enclosed grounds—quite the contrary. There are necessary restrictions also in the use of the national parks, as is right and proper; but in the case of the national parks, entry is made easy and the areas so set aside are thoroughly policed and improved for the general benefit. The greatest distinction between the Indian reservations and the national parks is that the reservations are practically unimproved, few good roads are built, practically no trails or paths are opened, the Indians and livestock are allowed to pollute the streams, the woods are not cleared of fallen timber, but the big, mature trees are allowed to be cut; whereas, in a national park the lovely aspects of nature are maintained in simplicity and completeness, the big trees are saved for their beauty and impressive grandeur, magnificent roads of rock and macadam are constructed on carefully surveyed grades to be fit for comfortable travel by automobile or horse drawn vehicles, bridle paths and trails are opened up to make every beautiful nook and sparkling stream accessible, permanent accommodations for tourists are encouraged under proper restrictions, and every provision is made for the comfort, convenience, and entertainment of visitors.

The Mescalero national park would, of course, be for the use not merely of El Pasoans, but of all the people of the Great Southwest, including both territories and the whole of Texas. There is no other resort so accessible as this part of the Sacramento and White mountains, and the combination of Cloudcroft and the Mescalero park would result in attracting thousands of summer visitors where hundreds now come.

This suggests the economic side of the proposition. The whole of the Mescalero reservation would afford comparatively few opportunities for successful farming or mining. All the settlers that could be accommodated, if the reservation were opened up to entry, could not and would not produce a small fraction of what would be brought into the territory by tourists, if the Mescalero reservation were turned into a national park. As Los Angeles is so fond of saying, "The tourist crop is California's best crop," and it would be so with the Mescalero region, if the government could be induced to make the extensive improvements that have characterized its development work in all other national parks throughout the west.

The railroads pay more than one-fourth of the taxes in New Mexico.

It looks to an outsider as if the New Mexico constitutional convention were doing its work with promptness and dispatch. The mass of material to be digested and debated is tremendous.

Mr. and Mrs. Bluejay and Mr. and Mrs. Oriole, with their large and interesting families, have arrived in El Paso from the Sacramento mountains to spend the winter. We bespeak for them a cordial and friendly reception.

With the windmills and gasoline engines to supplement the rainfall stored in the soil through winter cultivation, this southwestern country is going to be covered with homes in a few years after the quitters have all moved away. Dry mesa land near Mesa, Ariz., that was bought from the government at \$1.25 per acre only two years ago, has just sold for \$25 an acre by reason of the demonstration that has been made with a small pumping plant.

Supreme Court Swats Traditions

THE supreme court of the United States by a series of decisions upon a murder case coming down from the state of Washington has brushed away a number of hoary judicial traditions, and has refused to reverse a conviction on minor technical grounds. The action and opinion of the court furnishes a precedent that ought to be carefully studied by every lawyer and every judge on the bench throughout the land. The reformation of court practice and the placing of substantial justice above finely drawn, but immaterial, technicalities really rests with the judges of the higher courts. It is notorious that many of the most absurd decisions ever written in the records have come from the higher courts of the various states, which have too often allowed guilty men to go free in order to save some technical point of no consequence.

Cooperative pumping plants and systematic colonization should be undertaken right now in this valley. We are not only wasting time, but we are wasting millions of dollars every year by our policy of neglect and delay.

Fort Stockton, N. M., took the prize for Guadalupe county at the Albuquerque fair, her exhibit surpassing that of Farmington, Roswell, or any other section of the territory, with the exception of the county in which the fair was held and which thus had the advantage of transportation facilities. The New Mexico communities realize the value of the publicity that well planned exhibits at the various expositions give them.

An interpreter is necessary in the New Mexico constitutional convention; the enabling act, however, requires that legislators of the new states and state officers must be able to use the English language and understand it without an interpreter. But while there is so much talk about forcing the Spanish speaking inhabitants to learn English, it might be well at the same time to force the English speaking inhabitants to learn Spanish. Nothing would more surely conduce to better understanding among the people of the two races (and of the two republics) than a command of each other's language.

EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

SIT up to the graining board and eat fried liver with a smile; my stomach's at a protest roared, for porthouse is more in style. My grandma, who is bent with care, and rather dotty now and then, is weary of the bill of fare, and kicks and kicks and kicks again. "Great Caesar!" cries that worthy dame, when she beholds the liver fried, "this sort of grub is just a shame—why don't you cook a piece of hide? I'm yearning for an oyster stew, a turkey stuffed the good old way; to loosen up, my lad—please do, and buy some decent grub today!" "Oh, granny dear," I make reply, "I know that liver's pretty punk; I too would like an oyster fry, and terrapin and kindred junk; but while I keep a graining board some luxuries must be denied; I'll buy the grub I can afford and let the other virtuosos slide. I'd rather chew a cobblestone than o'er the grocer's doublet fret; I'd rather gnaw a marrowbone than eat a pie and be in debt. Too many people, granny mine, are buying oysters in this town, with mortgage on their tree and vine, and turning good old liver down. And maybe, granny, by and by, when things have turned and changed about, we'll eat the oysters, you and I, and they'll be on the liver route."

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Assembly Is the Bone Of Contention In Oregon

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—Oregon's gubernatorial campaign has been formally opened by Jay Bowerman, the Republican nominee, in the western part of the state, and Oswald West, the Democratic candidate, in the extreme east. From this beginning each candidate will work across the state to close his campaign in Multnomah county and Portland during the last week before the election.

Is Hard Campaign. It promises to be a hard fought campaign, with the chances about even. The great pre-primary issue was as the principle advocated by the anti-assembly forces is superior to the call of party. Since the state is three to one anti-assembly, West's chances for election are fairly bright.

Are Opposite Types. Bowerman and West, the opposing candidates, are opposite types. Both were raised as boys at Salem. Bowerman as a young man lived on a farm and worked his way through school and college, graduating from the Willamette University Law school through his own effort.

West is the son of a stockman, received his education in the public schools, and was taken into the pioneer bank of Astoria because of his brightness and aptitude as a boy.

Both Good Politicians. Both have made good records. Bowerman as a state senator and president of that body. West as a member of the state railroad commission. Both are adept politicians, Bowerman of the old school of organization and party control, while West plays the game like a chessmaster, cool, calculating and ready to take advantage of every opportunity to checkmate his foe. Because of the fighting qualities of the two men, as well as of the peculiar conditions in the state the governorship will be in doubt, according to current political belief, until all of the votes have been counted in November.

A Ring Tragedy

By Franz Toussaint.

THE Circus des deux Mondes was giving its third performance at Marseilles, under the glaring light of the electric chandeliers. The Sealy Brothers had just finished their stunning tricks in the flying trapeze. The applause was deafening and deafening as it was the last act. The band ceased playing. One of the managers entered the ring and said in a loud voice: "Ladies and gentlemen: I regret to announce that Miss Jessie Hobson has met with a slight accident and will be unable to appear tonight. Undoubtedly she will be all right tomorrow, and she regrets very much that it is necessary for her to disappoint the audience tonight."

Though the music immediately struck up a gay tune, the majority of the audience was evidently greatly annoyed. Among the three thousand spectators present at least two thousand had come to see this young girl, whose beauty, grace and dare-devil courage had set the city mad with admiration. People looked at their programs and read:

No. 14—Miss Jessie Hobson; from Coliseum, London.

Those who had already seen her explained to their neighbors: "She does the most daring tricks with her bicycle. She rides standing on her head, rushing down a steep incline, turns a somersault in the air without letting go her wheel and is the most beautiful creature the world ever saw. While she takes a rest, a clown tries to imitate her stunts and smashes half a dozen machines."

But the audience had already got over their disappointment, for the dwarf Pietro was making them roar with laughter while he carried with the greatest care a bird cage in which was suspended an old ape.

At the same time there was a great commotion outside in the stables. A young man was struggling fiercely in the strong hands of the stableboys, Rases Muldo and the acrobat Richards, "Monsieur Parker!—Jim, my boy, be sensible and let me have your revolver," begged the owner of the circus.

"No! No! I want to kill her! I have stood enough. She has been torturing the life out of me. I saw her tonight. She was holding Charlie's hand when I came in. She lit a cigarette, smiled at me and spat into my face—that woman for whose sake I have ruined and disgraced myself. I, Lieut. Parker of the Gordon Highlanders, three times wounded in Transvaal, twice mentioned in reports from India, I who am now Bill, the clown. Oh, let me kill her, or at least kill myself!"

Suddenly he grew calm. A painful smile crossed his face. He threw down his revolver. "It is all over! I was drunk! Go and find Miss Jessie, I want to ask her pardon."

The manager and the two men left. Parker threw himself down near Tommy, the elephant, and sobbed.

Miss Jessie, who had finished the first part of her program, was reeling. A roar of laughter shook the tent. Dressed in a coat whose one sleeve was missing, wearing a straw hat without a crown, in his buttonhole an immense magnolia, a man came into the ring, carrying in one hand a dilapidated bicycle and the other a Tommy, the elephant, and sobbed.

Growth Of Sectional Division

VIII—CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS

AFTER Jackson in 1829 had promulgated the doctrine of rotation in office and had instituted the practice of rewarding political activity with public office, the political campaigns began more and more to take on the aspect of struggles for office, and to lose their relation to actual issues. Then, too, the extension of the suffrage and the lure of office operated to make political committees necessary and political machines possible. During the Jackson regime the foundations were laid for the present system of American politics—politics depending more upon prejudice than principle, more upon party name than party platform. That the political party divisions of the time did not fairly represent the division of sentiment among the people upon the present questions of national policy was tacitly recognized by the leaders of both Democratic and Whig parties. The personality of Jackson became the issue upon which Democrats could unite or Whigs solidify. As Jackson won or anti-Jackson men the people cast their votes, chose their electors, elected representatives and 1838 the Democrats were victorious.

Three times in succession Andrew Jackson received a plurality of the popular vote for president, a record equaled only by Grover Cleveland in our history. Twice he was elected by overwhelming majorities, and when he retired he was succeeded by Martin Van Buren, whom he practically had appointed his successor. In every congressional campaign between 1825 and 1838 the Democrats were victorious. But notwithstanding the fact that Jackson and Van Buren invented the national political organization, established national conventions and national committees, and made party loyalty the chief test of fitness for public service, party lines held individuals which they have gained since the civil war.

Although both houses of congress were safely Democratic during both of Jackson's administrations, there were a sufficient number of insurgent Democrats in the senate to thwart the presidential will. It was not until he had retired and his successor Van Buren was in the white house that the Jackson men controlled the senate and expunge from the journal the resolution of censure passed when Jackson withdrew the deposits from the Bank of the United States. These insurgent Democrats worked with the Whig opposition and made Jackson's administration one long and bitter fight. For one reason and another the people supported Old Hickory and not one of the three great giants who led the opposition was able to realize his ambition to be president. One of the Whigs, John C. Calhoun, was a Democrat. The three did not agree upon anything except hatred of Jackson. Yet powerful as they were when together they were no match for Jackson's Standalone.

On the proposition to grant a new charter to the Bank of the United States he great triumvirate stood together, while Jackson's opposition was championed in the senate by "Old Bullion" Benton of Missouri, who was shot by Jackson in a street fight in Nashville. When the congress passed the "Tariff of Abominations" in 1828 it was by virtue of a combination of Clay and Webster. Whigs with Pennsylvania Democrats, Pennsylvania Democrats with Pennsylvania Whigs, and he could not break with the powerful influences behind the protective tariff. South Carolina was foremost in the war against the tariff.

John C. Calhoun was selected vice president with Jackson, but Calhoun resigned and was sent back to the senate to take the lead in the tariff war. He preached, not the doctrine of disunion which had been heard many times in the senate both from Democratic and Federalist source, but the doctrine of nullification. It was asserted that a state had a right to nullify a federal law so far as its enforcement within the borders of that state was concerned. This doctrine was born in the sophisticated brain of Calhoun, but it had other defenders. One of them was Robert Young Hayne, senator from South Carolina. His speech now is forgotten except as it is preserved in the history of the most famous speech ever delivered in the United States senate. Webster's reply to Hayne. In that speech Webster expounded the constitution as a national compact and laid the foundation for the doctrine that was later to save the union, even at the expense of a terrific sectional war. That debate he remembered, was not upon slavery but upon the tariff.

Henry Clay, with his genius for compromise, came forward with a "compromise tariff" passed in 1832, which was destined to save Jackson and to confound Clay. In the election that year Jackson defeated Clay for the presidency by 2 to 1 in the electoral college. 11 votes being cast for John Floyd, of Virginia, by South Carolina, and 7 for William Wirt, the candidate of the anti-Masonic party.

gents. How are you. I am very well, as usual. I have just returned from a tour in the Alps."

Miss Jessie sped by on her wheel, smiling at him, Bill fell on his knees and stared at her dumbfounded. Then he jumped on his wheel and began to follow.

"Hello! Stop! Show me how you do that he shouted when he was quite close to her and his lips almost touched her neck he whispered: "Jessie! My own Jessie, say that you have forgiven me and that you will be mine once more."

With a sudden turn of the wheel she got away from him. Then, as he used to do in the Coliseum, Bill burst into comical sobs and tried to pull an immense handkerchief out of his left sleeve, lost his balance and fell off his wheel.

"Excuse my clumsiness, ladies and gentlemen. I am so sorry," he exclaimed, picking himself up. Then he drew from his pocket a toy pistol, and pretended to commit suicide, picked up the battered remnants of his machine and started his pursuit of the girl.

When he had overtaken her he panted into her ear: "For the last time, Jessie, will you be mine?"

"I have told you no," she hissed. "Leave me alone now. I have married Charlie."

He fell off his wheel in a way that was so irresistibly funny that the whole audience roared. Then he tum-

Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin



A undesirable citizen is a feller that raises chickens in town. There's no 'to let' signs on Easy street.

234 electoral votes to 80 for Van Buren. South Carolina returned to Democratic allegiance; the slavery question was beginning to press hard—and Van Buren carried only six other states—Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire and Virginia. South, north, east and west had been carried into the big camp.

Tomorrow—Breaking up the Parties.

ORDER GIVEN TO BUILD BIG SEWER

Will Extend From the New Mills Building to San Antonio Street.

Orders to proceed with the construction of the deep sewer from the new Mills building south to San Antonio street, were given Tuesday morning by mayor C. E. Kelly to city engineer Todd. The plans for the sewer were completed some weeks ago, but operations were deferred pending the receipt of advice as to the probable cost of the machinery necessary for the operation of the system. The machinery, according to quotations, is estimated at \$2700, and the total cost of the sewer, including excavations and other preliminary work will be close to \$5000, although this amount may be reduced in the event possible difficulties are not encountered.

The sewer trench will be about 13 feet deep at the Mills building, and will lay at about the same depth on San Antonio street. The sewer pipe is to be 10 inches in diameter. The machinery necessary to pump the sewage from the end of the deep sewer on San Antonio street to make connections with the San Antonio street sewer is to be automatic.

The route of the sewer will be south across Pioneer plaza from the Mills building and continuing south to San Antonio street through the alley directly east of the Lobby bar.

The sewer work will be under the direction of city engineer Todd and sewer commissioner Hadlock, who will at once prepare to begin operations.

ANOTHER ASCARATE SUIT IS FILED

Effort Being Made to Dispossess Owners of Land in Lower Valley.

Another Ascarate grant land suit is to obtain a hearing in the 34th district court, a bond for \$201,245 having been filed by the plaintiffs in order to secure the defendants' desire to contest the suit, a bond equal to that of the claimants must be filed.

The defendants have been ordered to appear in the 34th district court on November 7.

They are: Manuel Parra, S. Calderon, A. Casadillo, G. Velos, A. Apodaca, C. Lamora, R. Sillos, F. Escarada, C. Almaraz, F. Rodriguez, J. A. Garcia, M. Acosta, J. J. Acosta, F. Rodriguez, E. Galindo, J. Galindo, E. Soto, P. Lopez and Jose Ramirez.

The plaintiffs in the action are Josephine Crosby, executrix of the estate of Josiah F. Crosby, deceased; Lucinda E. Babbitt, executrix of the estate of C. S. Babbitt, deceased; Lamar Davis and W. R. Saunders, executrix of the estate of Charles Davis, Jr.; Lamar Davis, Charles Davis, Sr., Alice Davis Wise, W. D. Wise, State National bank, C. R. Morehead and R. V. Bowden, trustees; P. E. Kern and C. N. Bassett.

The land in litigation lies about five miles below El Paso on the north banks of the Rio Viejo.

PIERCE DENIES SALE

Mexico City, Mex., Nov. 1.—H. Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil company makes emphatic denial of the reported sale of the Mexican properties of the Waters-Pierce Oil company to the Mexican Petroleum company.

14 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

Judge Freeman has gone up to Eddy from Socorro.

Morris R. Locke went home to vote at Jerseyville, Ill.

Chief engineer Campbell of the English company has gone north.

Mrs. F. Robinson of Ft. Worth is in town visiting with Mrs. Harper, of South Campbell street.

Mrs. George Harvey and child have returned from their trip to St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary Sloane of the Y. M. C. A. arrived last night on the Santa Fe and was met at the station by a large number of enthusiastic friends.

Professor Smith entertained a large audience at the first real organ recital ever heard in this city.

Judge Leigh Clark spoke to a large audience on the street last night, explaining the circumstances in connection with his removal as chairman of the campaign committee.

Miss Ethel Goodwin of Santa Fe was the victor in the big spelling contest at the Central school.

The Phoenix, Ariz., Methodists, not contented with a \$35,000 church edifice, must have a \$10,000 organ. There must be lots of money in Phoenix.

Col. Marr's residence is decorated with a large, handsome flag.

The Elizabethan neck ruff is becoming in evidence, locally.

The Black Crook company drew a large audience, both upstairs and down.

Concordia cemetery has been steadily improving the past season and has become one of the most attractive resting places for the dead in this part of the state.

A very pleasant musicale was that given at the residence of Mrs. L. W. Barber, on Mesa avenue, complimentary to Miss Josie Phelps and Mrs. Charles Tanner, the latter being a recent bride and sister-in-law of Wendell Tanner of the Waters-Pierce Oil company.